

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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## UNITED STATES.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Vessel sailing from Barbadoes for the United States neglecting to take bill of health.*

Through the honorable the Secretary of State, information has been received from the United States consul at Barbadoes of the departure from that port, on the 9th instant, of the British steamship *Bermuda*, for New York, via Wind ward Islands, without a bill of health.

#### *Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of June, 1890. Population, 33,715. Total deaths, 42, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 19, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 77 observers, indicate that typho-malarial fever, puerperal fever, inflammation of bowels, cholera infantum, and diphtheria increased, and that membranous croup, inflammation of brain, whooping-cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pleuritis, and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 17 places; scarlet fever, increased by 47 per cent., at 25 places; enteric fever, increased by 63 per cent., at 13 places; and measles at 25 places.

Dr. Henry B. Baker, secretary of the State board of health, under date of July 22, 1890, writes the following relative to diphtheria in Montmorency and Otsego Counties:

The outbreak of dangerous disease which has prevailed in Otsego and Montmorency Counties since last spring, and which local physicians said was not diphtheria and permitted two of the corpses to be sent to Lapeer County where a case of diphtheria occurred in a person who viewed the remains, has been investigated by the State board of health, the investigation having been requested by a union meeting of the boards of health of three townships in those counties.

Professor Vaughan of the University, a member of the State board of health, went and made the investigation. He has also made bacteriological examination of the membrane from the throats of two of the patients, and has found and propagated the micro-organisms which are believed to cause diphtheria. This species of micro-organism is known as Löffler's bacillus. Professor Vaughan, says: "The bacilli have been compared with the Löffler bacillus, which I had obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Koch, at Berlin, and the identity of the two can not be questioned." He reports the disease to be unmistakably diphtheria, as proved by symptoms, physical signs, throat paralysis, etc.; and the diagnosis is sustained by the bacteriological examination. It is now hoped and expected that the local authorities will take thorough measures, and stamp out the disease.

TENNESSEE.—Month of June 1890. Reports to the State board of health from cities and towns representing an estimated population of 227,551, show a total of 493 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 59; diphtheria and croup, 2; enteric fever, 15; measles, 6; and whooping-cough, 6.

The *State Board of Health Bulletin* for May says:

The principal diseases in the State named in the order of their greater prevalence, for the month of June, were: Malarial fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, consumption, rheumatism, pneumonia, and bronchitis.

Typhoid fever was reported in the counties of Anderson, Blount, Bradley, Chester, Davidson, Franklin, Hamilton, Hawkins, Knox, Madison, McMinn, Montgomery, Rhea, Robertson, Smith, Sullivan, and Williamson; whooping-cough in Davidson, Gibson, Hamilton, Hancock, Knox, Obion, Rutherford, Shelby, and Wayne; measles in Davidson, Gibson, Knox, Montgomery, Obion, Rutherford, Shelby, Sullivan, and Sumner; scarlet fever in Knox, McMinn, Stewart, and Sullivan; mumps in Knox; diphtheria in Shelby; spotted fever in Humphreys; and erysipelas in Chester.

#### *Publications received.*

Twelfth annual report of the State board of health of Connecticut, 1889.

*De La Grippe et de son traitement par le Sulfate de Quinine par le Dr. P. Gellie, Bordeaux.*

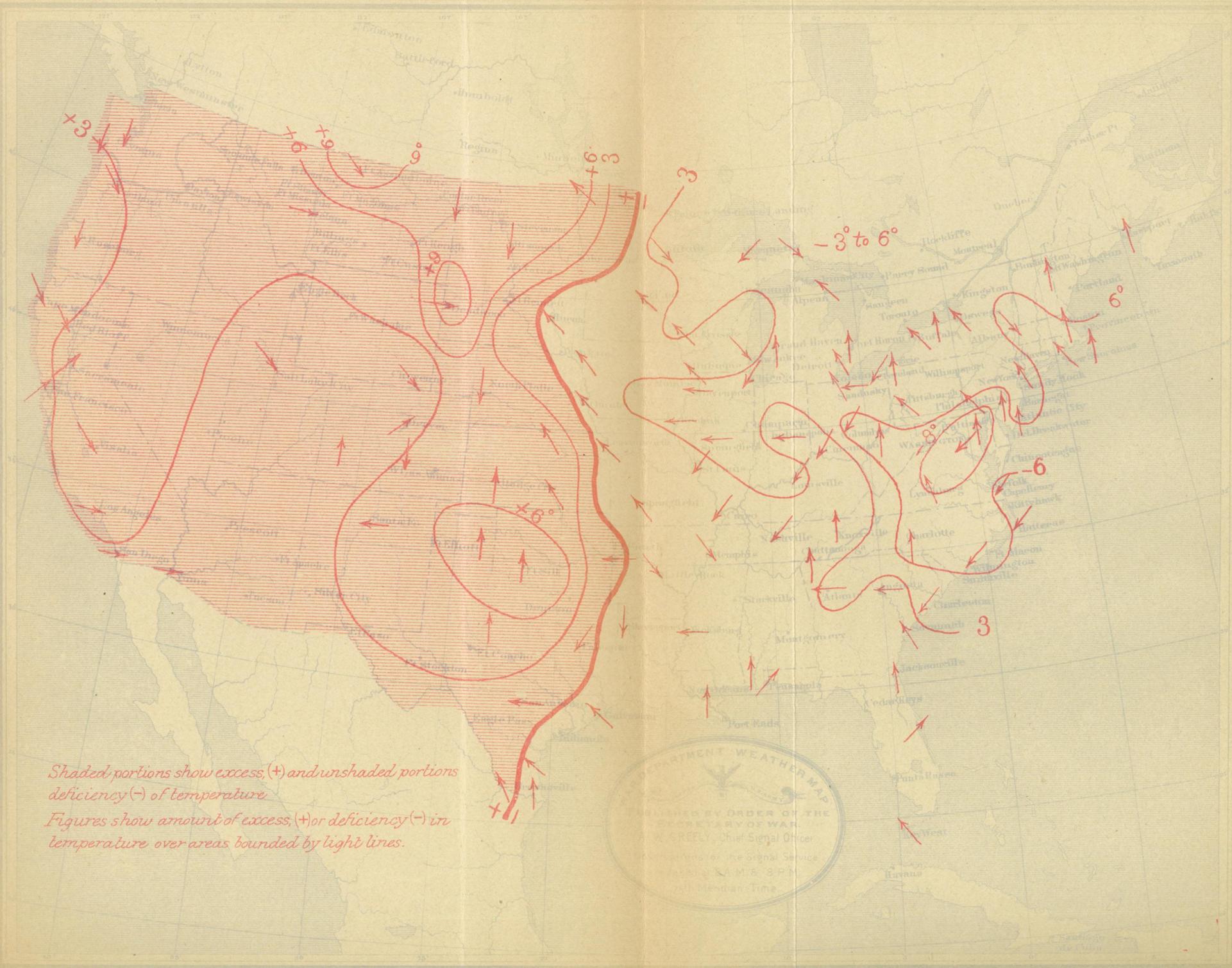
*Temperature and precipitation, week ending July 26, 1890.*

[Received from the Signal Office, War Department.]

#### TEMPERATURE.

The week ending July 26 has been cool over the entire region east of the Mississippi valley, and from Louisiana northward to Minnesota, the deficiency of temperature being slight in the central valleys and more marked in the States on the Atlantic coast, where the average daily temperature was from 4° to 8° below the normal of the week.

*Temperature and Prevailing Direction of Wind, week ending  
July 25<sup>th</sup> 1890.*



*Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions  
deficiency (-) of temperature  
Figures show amount of excess (+) or deficiency (-) in  
temperature over areas bounded by light lines.*



The week was warmer than usual from Texas northward to the Dakotas and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, the greatest excess of temperature occurring in the upper Missouri valley, where the mean daily temperature ranged from  $6^{\circ}$  to  $9^{\circ}$  above the normal. The week was also unusually warm in northern Texas and Indian Territory.

The temperature for the season from January 1 to July 26 continues in excess over the central valleys, Southern, Middle, and New England States, but this excess is less marked than it was during the early portion of the season, and the daily average now ranges from  $2^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$  above the normal. In the extreme northwest, where large deficiencies in seasonal temperature were previously reported, the recent warm weather has reduced the area over which the temperature has been below the normal for the season and has also caused a marked decrease in the departures from the normal temperature.

#### PRECIPITATION.

There has been more than the usual amount of rain during the week, generally throughout the Southern States, the Ohio valley, from northern New England westward to Minnesota, and in western Iowa, eastern and northern Nebraska, and Colorado. Poorly-distributed rains occurred generally throughout the northern States east of the Mississippi, and light showers were reported from the upper Mississippi valley, Kansas, Minnesota, and Dakota. There was an absence of rain in California, and only very light showers occurred in northern Oregon.

The rain-fall for the season continues in excess in the Lake region, the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys, and over the greater portion of the middle Atlantic and west Gulf States. Very heavy rain-falls occurred during the week in the south Atlantic States and on the east Gulf coast, the precipitation ranging from 4 to 8 inches during the week in some localities. These rains occurred over a region where the seasonal rain-fall was very much below the normal, and at present the seasonal deficiency in rain-fall amounts to about 12 inches along the south Atlantic and east Gulf coast. In Kansas little more than half the usual amount of rain has fallen, while over the greater portions of Iowa and Nebraska three-fourths of the normal rain-fall has occurred, and in Minnesota and the Dakotas it amounts to nine-tenths of the average rain-fall.

On the Pacific coast the seasonal rain-fall has been in excess from central California northward to the Columbia River.



## F O R E I G N .

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Norwich, viz, 10.4, and the highest in New Castle-on-Tyne, viz, 25.3 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 3 deaths in Manchester, 4 in Salford, 4 in Liverpool, 2 in Birmingham, and 2 in Plymouth.

*London.*—One thousand four hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 99; scarlet fever, 20; typhus, 1; diphtheria, 22; whooping-cough, 66; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 107. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 225 deaths. In greater London 1,783 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 15 and whooping-cough 7.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 12, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 19.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 9.7, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 26.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 144 deaths were registered, including measles, 5; whooping-cough, 3; and enteric fever, 4.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended July 12 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 509, including measles, 24; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; whooping-cough, 38; fever, 5; diarrhoea, 13; and croup and laryngitis, 5.

*Malta and Gozo.*—One hundred and forty-three deaths were registered during the period from the 1st to the 15th June, 1890, including enteric fever, 1; croup, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 5.

*Canada.*—Month of May, 1890. Reports from 29 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 893,807, show a total of 1,666 deaths. In Montreal, population 210,000, there were 544 deaths, including measles, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 12; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 3; and whooping-cough, 3. In Toronto, population 178,000, there were 239 deaths, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; typhus, enteric, and continued fevers, 12; and whoop-

ing-cough, 3. In Quebec, population 67,000, there were 160 deaths, including measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and whooping-cough, 7.

SPAIN—*Valencia and Barcelona.*—The following sanitary report for the cities of Valencia and Barcelona has been received from the United States consul:

During the month of June there were two cases of small-pox, two cases of diphtheria, and two cases of scarlet fever in the city of Valencia. In the same city during the first week of July there was one case of enteric fever. The cholera returns for said city and periods are included in the accompanying report.

In the city of Barcelona, whose population was officially estimated in 1889 at 272,000, during the week ended July 9, there were two cases of enteric fever, one case of small-pox, two cases of scarlet fever, and six cases of diphtheria. The total number of deaths from all causes during said period was 114. The prevailing diseases were those of the digestive organs and brain.

*Province of Valencia—Cholera.*—The following has also been received from the United States consul at Barcelona under date of July 10, 1890:

I have succeeded in obtaining the following statistics regarding the cholera in the province of Valencia:

From May 16 until June 15, 1890, there were 150 cases of cholera, of which 51 cases proved fatal, in the Puebla de Rugat. The greatest number of deaths any one day was 27. On the 18th of June there were only 7 cases and one death in Puebla de Rugat. On the 20th of June the disease began to disappear rapidly, and on the 22d there was but one new case, and that was the last one reported. Puebla de Rugat ordinarily contains 1,500 inhabitants, but during June it counted hardly 500. It is about 65 kilometers from the city of Valencia, is situated on high ground, and its soil is arid. The inhabitants are principally agriculturists. Water there is very scarce, and is supplied by a single fountain which filters through the soil from a point at considerable distance from the village. From Puebla de Rugat, wherein the disease first made its appearance, the nearest villages lie at a distance of from 4 to 5 kilometers. They were not infected, however, until the 8th day of June. From that date until the 22d of June there were in—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Montichelvo .....	19	12
Gandia .....	4	1
Fenollet.....	5	1
Beniganim.....	5	2

On the 22d of June in—

Villanueva de Castellon.....	4	2
Montichelvo .....	2	0
Gandia .....	0	2
Alcaida .....	1	1
Manuel .....	1	1

On the 23d of June in—

Gandia .....	2	0
Montichelvo .....	1	0
Manuel .....	0	1
Beniganim .....	0	2

On the 24th of June in—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Fenollet.....	1	0
Gandia.....	5	1

On the 25th of June in—

Gandia.....	3	2
Enova.....	1	0
Carcer.....	1	0
Beniganim.....	0	1
Jativa.....	1	0
Montichelvo.....	0	1

On the 26th of June in—

Gandia.....	0	3
Montichelvo.....	0	1
Fenollet.....	2	1

On the 27th of June in—

Gandia.....	7	1
Montichelvo.....	2	0
San Geronimo.....	1	1
Benicolet.....	1	0
Real de Gandia.....	4	2
Señera.....	2	1
Talerna de Valldigua.....	1	0

On the 28th of June in—

Gandia.....	7	5
Enova.....	3	0
Montichelvo.....	1	0
Carcagente.....	1	1

On the 29th of June in—

Gandia.....	4	3
Genoves.....	2	1
Enova.....	4	2
Carcagente.....	1	1

On the 30th day of June in—

Carcagente.....	1	0
Gandia.....	9	6
Montichelvo.....	1	0
Zarraco.....	1	1
Beniopa.....	1	1
Enova.....	1	1

The month of June ended with 37 persons suffering from the cholera in the province of Valencia.

On July 1 in—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Gandia.....	3	2
Beniganim.....	1	0
Beniopa.....	0	3
Carcagente.....	0	1
Benipeixcar.....	1	0

On July 2 in—

Gandia.....	9	2
Castellon.....	1	0
Beniopa.....	1	2
Cuatretonda.....	1	0
Otos.....	2	0

## On July 3 in—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Gandia.....	7	3
Manuel.....	1	0
Castellon.....	1	0
Benipeixcar.....	1	0
Cuatretonda.....	1	0
Fortaleni.....	1	0
Cullera.....	3	2
Aleira.....	1	0
Mojente.....	1	1
Rugat.....	1	0
Daimuz.....	6	1

## On July 4 in—

Gandia.....	7	5
Manuel.....	2	1
San Geronimo.....	1	0
Enova.....	1	1
Señera.....	1	1
Lucca.....	2	0
Rotova.....	4	1
Ador.....	2	1

## On July 5 in—

Gandia.....	12	10
Beniopa.....	2	2
Lucca.....	2	0
Benipeixcar.....	1	1
Cullera.....	2	1
Alcira.....	1	1
Daimuz.....	1	1
Benifairo'.....	2	1

## On July 6 in—

Gandia.....	19	5
Otos.....	1	0
Beniopa.....	2	1
Alcira.....	4	0
Mojente.....	2	2

## On July 7 in—

Gandia.....	5	8
Beniopa.....	1	2
Almiserat.....	1	0

In the city of Valencia, whose population is officially estimated at 168,000, from June 1 to June 30 there were 3 cases of cholera and 2 deaths, and from July 1 to July 7 there was 1 case of cholera and 1 death.

In the province of Catalonia and in the Balearic Isles there have not yet been any cases of cholera.

ITALY—*Palermo*—*Suspected cholera*.—The United States consul, under date of July 2, 1890, transmits the following report:

A woman aged sixty, named Giovanna Spanó, died here under suspicious circumstances, on the 1st instant, from a disease having all the characteristics of cholera, which induced the doctors to treat her for that disease. An autopsy, however, elicited the fact, according to the medical gentleman making it, that she died of occlusion of the intestines and strangulated hernia. \* \* \*

Careful attention will be given the subject, and should any other suspicious case or cases occur the Department will be at once cabled.

*Milan.*—Month of June, 1890. Population, 400,000. Total deaths, 74, including typhus fever, 26, and diphtheria, 48.

*Catania.*—Month of June, 1890. Population, 109,000. Total deaths, 295, including scarlet fever, 15; measles, 2; whooping-cough, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of May, 1890. The deaths registered in the principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,177,005, correspond to an annual rate of 21.6 a thousand. The deaths included typhus and enteric fevers, 16; measles, 18; croup, 21; whooping-cough, 20; phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 201; and diphtheria, 18.

RUSSIA—*Odessa.*—Period from June 21 to July 5, 1890. Total deaths, 393, including scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria and croup, 3; dysentery, 9; and whooping-cough, 2.

CUBA—*Santiago de Cuba.*—Period from June 16 to June 30, 1890. Total number of deaths, 34, including yellow and pernicious fevers, 3, and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

MEXICO—*Vera Cruz.*—The United States consul, under date of July 12, 1890, reports the following:

There was one death from yellow fever here on the 11th at 4 p. m. The man, a German (Richard Stoll), came here from Merida, where the fever is, on the 1st of July, was taken sick on the 6th, and died yesterday afternoon. There is no case here yet of any resident or citizen having taken it.

VENEZUELA—*Puerto Cabello.*—Under date of July 5, 1890, the United States consul reports the town and adjacent country to be in good sanitary condition, the only disease prevalent to any extent being intermittent fever. There are eight cases of leprosy under treatment, but the police have strict orders not to allow the patients to leave their houses.

#### *Cholera in 1890.*

[Translated for this Bureau from an article by Dr. de Pietra Santa in *Le Journal d'Hygiene*, Paris, July 10, 1890.]

No report of cholera in Russia or Upper Mesopotamia has been received. The disease appears to be making no progress; it lies dormant, and has not spread either north or east of Mossoul. With regard to Bagdad and the cities on the Euphrates, Kerbela, Nedjef, and others, the season of choleraic epidemics in those localities is the late summer and autumn. It is almost certain that the cholera epidemic of 1889 will repeat itself this year in that region at the recurrence of the season favorable to the outbreak of the disease. The same is probably true of Persia. This country having been immune from cholera since 1873, is for that very reason in a state of receptivity, and the choleraic germs

brought from Mesopotamia will doubtless meet in Persia with every condition favorable to their development.

During the past fortnight very few new cases and deaths from cholera have been registered in the province of Valencia, Spain. At Puebla de Rugat and Montichelvo the number of cases was small, and the villages in the vicinity show no marked diffusion of the disease. The commission appointed by the Spanish Government to investigate the causes of the choleraic outbreak reports the disease to be true Asiatic cholera.

By the terms of a late decree of the President of the French Republic "all persons arriving in France or Algeria from Spain, shall be held on the frontier to declare to the authorities charged with receiving such declaration the name of the French communes to which they are bound. Moreover, the said persons shall present to the mayors of the said communes, within twenty-four hours after arrival, the sanitary passports received on the frontier.

"At Paris this sanitary passport shall be presented to the prefect of police or at the mayoralties.

"Persons residing in Paris who shall receive and lodge travelers from Spain shall make report of the same to the prefect of police in accordance with the decree of June 18, 1890."

In conformity with the said decree, the prefect of police desires that a physician be appointed to visit, every five days, persons reported as arriving from Spain, and to state the condition of health of the same.

The *Official Journal*, published at Madrid, gives the following as the number of cholera cases and deaths up to June 24, 1890:

At Puebla de Rugat, 144 cases, 83 deaths; Montichelvo, 17 cases, 9 deaths; Gandia, 19 cases, 7 deaths; Albaida, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Carcajente, 2 cases, no deaths; Carcella de Rugat, 2 cases, 1 death.

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### *The plague in Persia.*

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, June 30, 1890.]

The plague has appeared in Persia at the village of Kalé-Darapéhan, eight hours' travel from Kermanshah. A dispatch received from the Ottoman sanitary representative at Kermanshah under date of June 14, gives the population of Kalé-Darapéhan at 280 inhabitants. Up to the date named, 42 cases of plague have been reported. Of these, 26 were fatal. The symptomatology was as follows: Engorgement of the inguinal and axillary ganglions, temperature 40°, anthrax, and a bluish eruption on the skin.

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### *Malaria on the line of the Caucasian Railway in 1889.*

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Riviste Internazionale d'Igiene*, Naples, June, 1890.]

A very grave form of malarial fever prevails along the line of the Caucasian Railway. It is often the case that every employé at the stations is attacked by it. Quinine is inefficacious. In 1888 there were 66,965 persons taken ill along the line of railway, and of these 41,069 were cases of malarial fever. In the summer and autumn the quotidian typhoid form and irregular intermittent fevers prevailed; at the close of the autumn and during the winter, tertian and quarternian fevers.



## MORTALITY TABLE—FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping- cough.
Kingston, Can.....	July 25.....	18,284	1									
Falmouth.....	July 10.....	16,000	6									
Sagua.....	July 12.....	15,605	12					1				
Bermuda.....	July 22.....	14,314	2									
Nassau, N. P.....	July 19.....	12,000	.....									
Denia.....	July 5.....	12,000	8									
Denia.....	July 13.....	12,000	18									
Guelph.....	July 19.....	10,173	4									
Moncton, N. B.....	July 19.....	9,000	.....									
Tampico.....	July 14.....	9,000	10									
Colon.....	July 16.....	8,000	5									
La Guayra.....	June 28.....	7,428	6									
La Guayra.....	July 5.....	7,428	5									
La Guayra.....	July 12.....	7,428	7									
Port Sarnia.....	July 19.....	6,200	1									
St. Stephen, N. B.....	July 19.....	6,000	1									
Clifton, Ont.....	July 21.....	3,500	.....									
Amherstburg, Ont.....	July 22.....	3,000	3									
Prescott, Ont.....	July 17.....	2,988	1									
Prescott, Ont.....	July 24.....	2,988	2									

JOHN B. HAMILTON,

*Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*